

(b) The Commonwealth of Kentucky has committed to revising the state's regulations accordingly when EPA amends the federal vessel emissions provisions contained in 40 CFR 51.166. In a letter dated October 17, 1986, Kentucky stated:

As requested, the Division of Air Pollution Control hereby commits to changing the definition of "building, structure, facility, or installation," and any other applicable definitions, when the issue of vessel emissions is resolved at the federal level, and after the federal regulation, 40 CFR 51.24, is amended.

(c) In a letter dated May 3, 1988, EPA informed Kentucky that the following caveat must be included in all potentially affected permits due to a decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit (*NRDC v. Thomas*, 838 F.2d 1224):

In approving this permit, the Kentucky Division for Air Quality has determined that the application complies with the applicable provisions of the stack height regulations as revised by the EPA on July 8, 1985 (50 FR 27892). Portions of the regulations have been remanded by a panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit in *NRDC v. Thomas*, 838 F.2d 1224 (D.C. Cir. 1988). Consequently, this permit may be subject to modification if and when the EPA revises the regulation in response to the court decision. This may result in revised emission limitations or may affect other actions taken by the source owners or operators.

Kentucky responded with a letter dated May 11, 1988, stating in part:

This is in response to your letter dated May 3, 1988 * * *. As requested by your letter, the Kentucky Division for Air Quality agrees to include the condition set forth in your letter, in all potentially affected permits issued under regulation 401 KAR 51:017 or 401 KAR 51:052. Therefore, we request that you consider this letter as our commitment that the required caveat will be included in all potentially affected permits * * *.

[54 FR 36311, Sept. 1, 1989]

§ 52.932 Rules and regulations.

(a) The last sentence of section 3(1) of Kentucky regulation 401 KAR 3:050, which specifies that a new fossil fuel fired steam electric generator's allowable SO₂ emissions may be calculated by averaging SO₂ emissions from existing units of this type and from new ones, is disapproved since it con-

travenes subpart D of 40 CFR part 60, New Source Performance Standards.

(b) Section 8(2)(a) of regulation 401 KAR 61:015 is disapproved in that it allows the Tennessee Valley Authority's Shawnee power plant until October 1, 1981, to achieve compliance with emissions limits which are not made more stringent by the 1979 Part D revisions, and which the source was previously required to meet by July 1, 1977.

(c) Section 8(2)(d) of regulation 401 KAR 61:015 is disapproved in that it allows sources until December 31, 1982, to achieve compliance with emission limits which are not made more stringent by the 1979 Part D revisions, and which the sources were previously required to meet prior to 1979.

[41 FR 19106, May 10, 1976, as amended at 46 FR 40188, Aug. 7, 1981]

§ 52.933 Control Strategy: Sulfur oxides and particulate matter.

In a letter dated March 27, 1987, the Kentucky Department for Natural Resources and Environmental Protection certified that no emission limits in the State's plan are based on dispersion techniques not permitted by EPA's stack height rules. This certification does not apply to: Big Rivers-Green #1 & 2, Kentucky Utilities-Ghent #3 & 4, and Ashland Oil, Inc.-Catlettsburg.

[54 FR 23478, June 1, 1989]

§ 52.934 VOC rule deficiency correction.

(a) Sections 1.02, 1.08, 6.12, 6.13, 6.16, 6.18, 6.19, 6.23, 6.29, 6.30, 6.31, 6.32, 6.33, 6.34, 6.35, 7.11, 7.12, 7.16, 7.18, 7.19, 7.23, 7.52, 7.56, 7.57, 7.58, 7.59, 7.60 and 7.61 of the Jefferson County portion of the Commonwealth of Kentucky SIP are being approved. The Commonwealth submitted these regulations to EPA for approval on February 12, 1992. These sections were intended to correct deficiencies cited in a letter calling for the Commonwealth to revise its SIP for ozone from Greer C. Tidwell, the EPA Regional Administrator, to Governor Wallace G. Wilkinson on May 26, 1988, and clarified in a letter from Winston A. Smith, Air, Pesticides & Toxics

Management Division Director, to William C. Eddins, Director of the Commonwealth of Kentucky Division for Air Quality.

(b) Sections 1.05, 1.06, 6.17, 6.36, 6.37, and 6.40 of the Jefferson County portion of the Commonwealth of Kentucky SIP are being approved. The Commonwealth submitted these regulations to EPA for approval on March 4, 1993. These sections were intended to correct deficiencies cited in a letter calling for the Commonwealth to revise its SIP for ozone from Greer C. Tidwell, the EPA Regional Administrator, to Governor Wallace G. Wilkinson on May 26, 1988, and clarified in a letter from Winston A. Smith, Air, Pesticides & Toxics Management Division Director, to William C. Eddins, Director of the Commonwealth of Kentucky Division for Air Quality.

(c) Deficiencies in 1.12 Emissions Trading, however, have not been corrected. The above deficiencies must be corrected according to the letters mentioned above, the proposed post-1987 ozone policy (52 FR 45044), and other EPA guideline relating to the deficiencies before the SIP for ozone can be fully approved.

[59 FR 32352, June 23, 1994]

§ 52.935 PM₁₀ State implementation plan development in group II areas.

On July 7, 1988, the State submitted a committal SIP for the cities of Ashland and Catlettsburg in Boyd County. The committal SIP contains all the requirements identified in the July 1, 1987, promulgation of the SIP requirements for PM₁₀ at 52 FR 24681. The SIP commits the State to submit an emissions inventory, continue to monitor for PM₁₀, report data and to submit a full SIP if a violation of the PM₁₀ National Ambient Air Quality Standards is detected.

[55 FR 4172, Feb. 7, 1990]

§ 52.936 Visibility protection.

(a) The requirements of Section 169A of the Clean Air Act are not met because the plan does not include approvable procedures meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 51.307 (b) and (c) for protection of visibility in mandatory

Class I Federal areas from sources in nonattainment areas.

(b) Regulations for visibility monitoring and new source review. The provisions of § 52.28 are hereby incorporated and made part of the applicable plan for the State of Kentucky.

[54 FR 36311, Sept. 1, 1989]

§ 52.937 Review of new sources and modifications.

(a) Approval—EPA is approving the section 182(f) oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) reasonably available control technology (RACT) exemption request submitted by the Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection on August 16, 1994, for the Kentucky portion of the Huntington-Ashland ozone (O₃) moderate nonattainment area. This approval exempts this area from implementing NO_x RACT on major sources of NO_x. If a violation of the O₃ NAAQS occurs in the area, the exemption from the requirement of section 182(f) of the CAA in the applicable area shall not apply.

(b) [Reserved]

[60 FR 21717, May 3, 1995]

Subpart T—Louisiana

§ 52.970 Identification of plan.

(a) Title of plan: “The Louisiana Air Control Commission Implementation Plan.”

(b) The plan was officially submitted on January 28, 1972.

(c) The plan revisions listed below were submitted on the dates specified.

(1) Certification that public hearings were held on the State’s implementation plan was submitted on February 28, 1972. (Non-regulatory)

(2) Response to comments by Region VI on the plan was transmitted by the Louisiana Air Control Commission on May 8, 1972. (Non-regulatory)

(3) Revisions to Louisiana Air Control Regulations 6, 8, 18, 19, 22, A22, 27, 28, control strategy for photochemical oxidants-hydrocarbons, prevention of air pollution emergency episodes, source surveillance, and procedures for submission and approval and compliance schedules were submitted by the Governor on July 17, 1972.